

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

Claims 1-124 (canceled).

125. (previously presented) A method of displaying an image, comprising:

[a] providing an illumination subsystem including producing a primary beam of light having a predetermined range of wavelengths, randomly changing orientations of a chosen component of electric field vectors, and a substantially uniform flux intensity substantially across the initial beam of light;

[b] providing a modulation subsystem, including;

[i] converting the randomly changing orientations of a chosen component of electric field vectors of said primary beam into substantially the same predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors;

[ii] separating the primary beam of light having the same predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors into two or more primary color beams of light, each of the primary color beams having the same selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors as that of the other primary color beams;

[iii] providing two or more altering means for changing the selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors;

[iv] altering the selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors of a plurality of portions of each of the separate primary color beams of light by passing each of the separate primary color beam or beams of light through a respective one of a plurality of altering means whereby the selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors of the plurality of portions of each of the separate primary color beams of light is altered in response to a stimulus means by applying a signal means to the stimulus means in a predetermined manner as each of the separate primary color beams of light passes through the respective one of the plurality of means for altering the selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors;

[v] combining more than two altered separate primary color beams of light into a single collinear beam of light without previously subcombining any plurality of the altered separate primary color beams and without substantially

changing the altered selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors of the plurality of portions of each of the separate beams of light;

[vi] resolving from the single collinear beam of light a first resolved beam of light having substantially a first selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors and a second resolved beam of light having substantially a second selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors, whereby the first and second selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors are different from one another;

[c] providing a projection subsystem and passing at least one of the resolved beams of light thereto; and

[d] [i] forming a first light path from the illumination subsystem to the altering means in which the first light path is equal for all altering means; and

[ii] forming a second light path from each of the altering means to the projection subsystem in which the second light path is equal for all altering means.

126. (original) A method as described in claim 125 wherein step [a] includes forming the primary beam of light further having a rectangular cross sectional area.

127. (currently amended) A display system, comprising:

[a] an illumination subsystem including means for producing a primary beam of light having a predetermined range of wavelengths, randomly changing orientations of a chosen component of electric field vectors, and a substantially uniform flux intensity substantially across the initial beam of light;

[b] a modulation subsystem, including;

[i] means for converting the randomly changing orientations of a chosen component of electric field vectors of said primary beam into substantially the same predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors;

[ii] means for separating the primary beam of light having the same predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors into two or more primary color beams of light, each of the primary color beams having the same selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors as that of the other primary color beams;

[iii] two or more altering means for changing the selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors;

[iv] means for passing each of the separate primary color beams of light through a respective one of the altering means whereby the selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors of the plurality of portions of each of the separate primary color beams of light is altered in response to a stimulus means by applying a signal means to the stimulus means in a predetermined manner as each of the separate primary color beams of light passes through the respective one of the plurality of means for altering the selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors;

[v] means for combining more than two altered separate primary color beams of light into a single collinear beam of light without previously subcombining any plurality of the altered separate primary color beams and without substantially changing the altered selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors of the plurality of portions of each of the separate beams of light;

[vi] means for resolving from the single collinear beam of light a first resolved beam of light having substantially a first selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors and a second resolved beam of light having substantially a second selected predetermined orientation of a chosen component of electric field vectors, whereby the first and second selected predetermined orientation of the chosen component of the electric field vectors are different from one another;

[c] a projection subsystem and means for passing at least one of the resolved beams from the single collinear beam of light thereto;

[d] [i] each altering means being disposed at a first path length from the illumination subsystem, the first path length being equal for each of the altering means; and

[ii] each of the altering means being disposed at a second path length from the projection subsystem, the second path length being equal for each of the altering means.

128. (previously presented) A system as described in claim 127 wherein the means for producing the primary beam of light further having a rectangular cross sectional

area.

Claims 129-438 (canceled).